



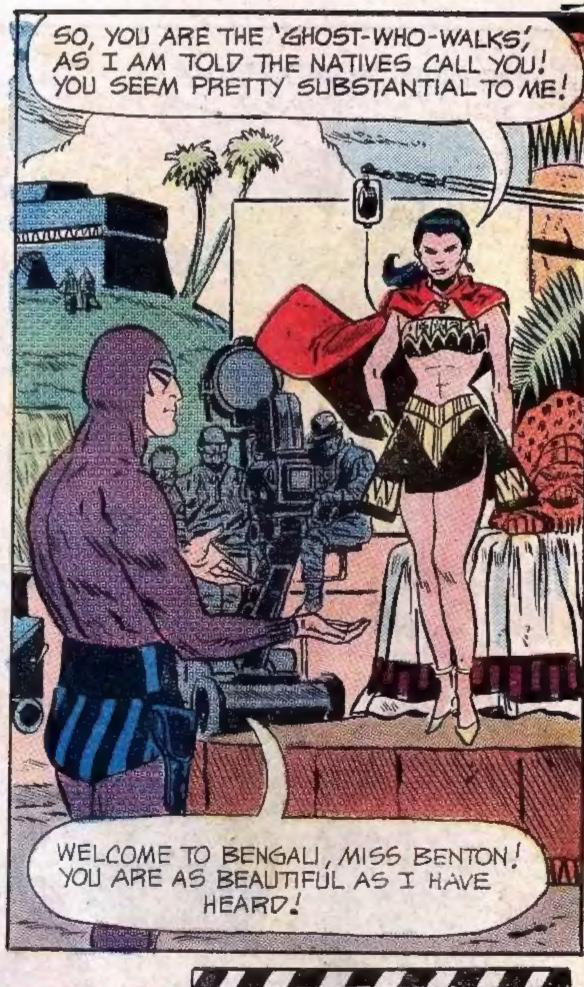
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## nomscans

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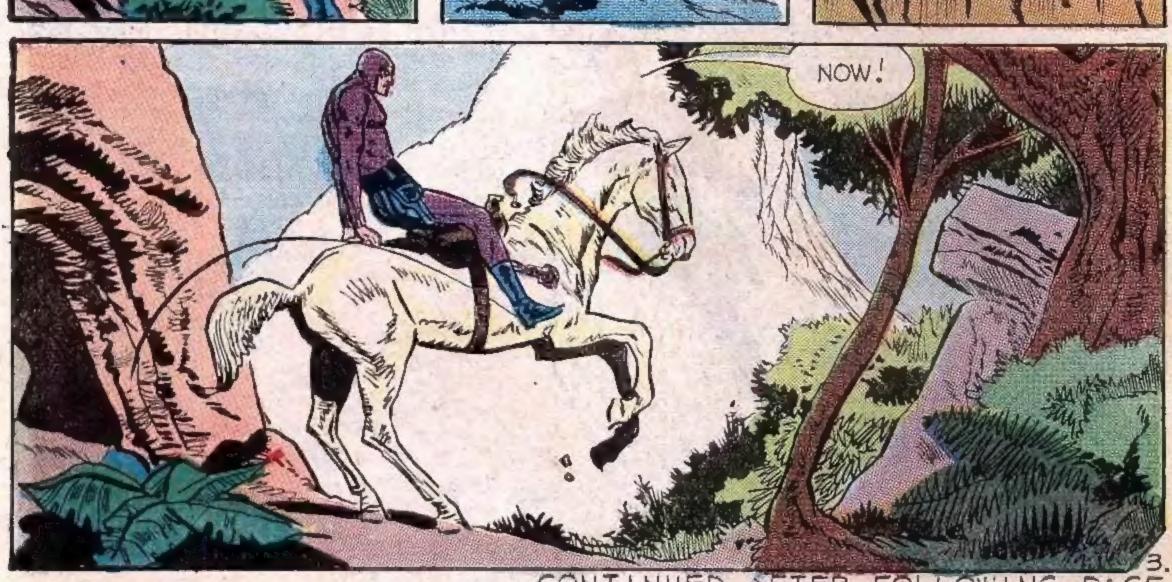
RESOLUTELY PUTTING IRIS BENTON FROM HIS MIND -THE PHANTOM WENT ABOUT HIS SOMETIMES PERILOUS BUSINESS...





CARELESS OF ME TO









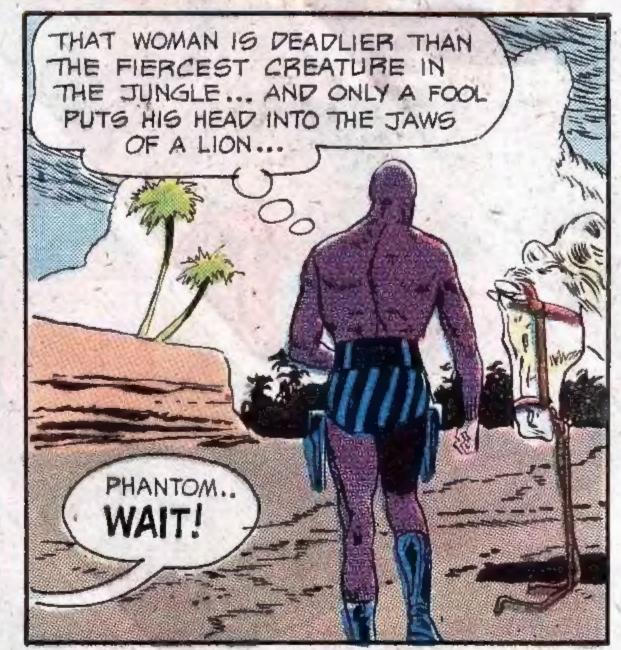












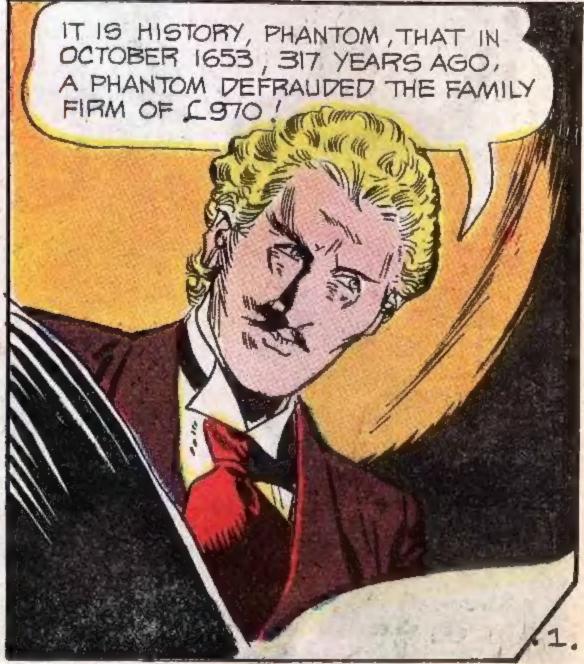












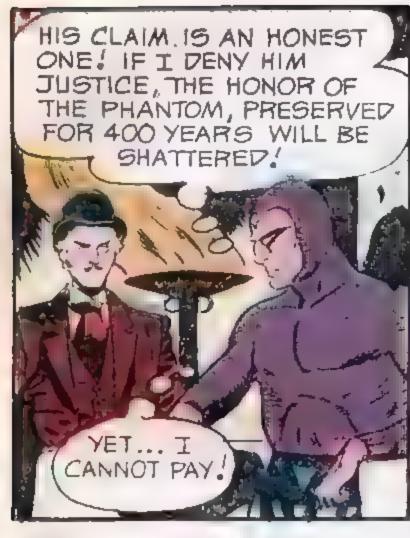


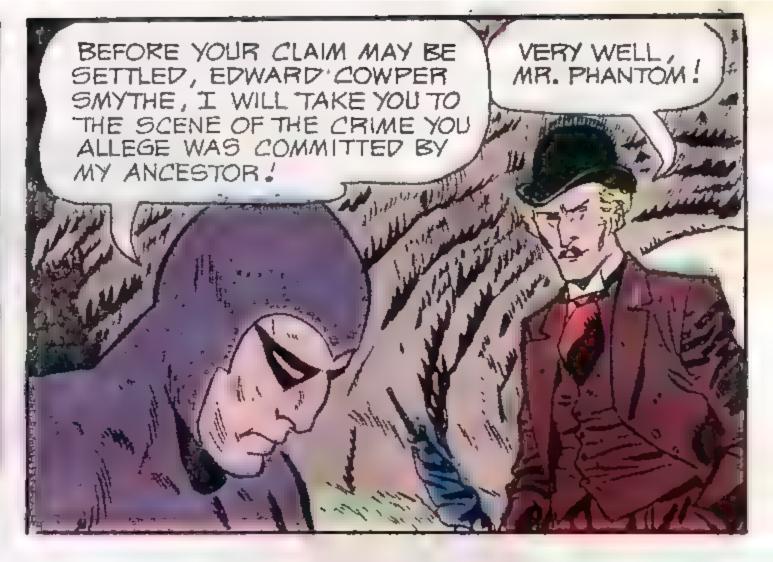






THE CHARGE HAS BEEN MADE! THE ARCHIVES









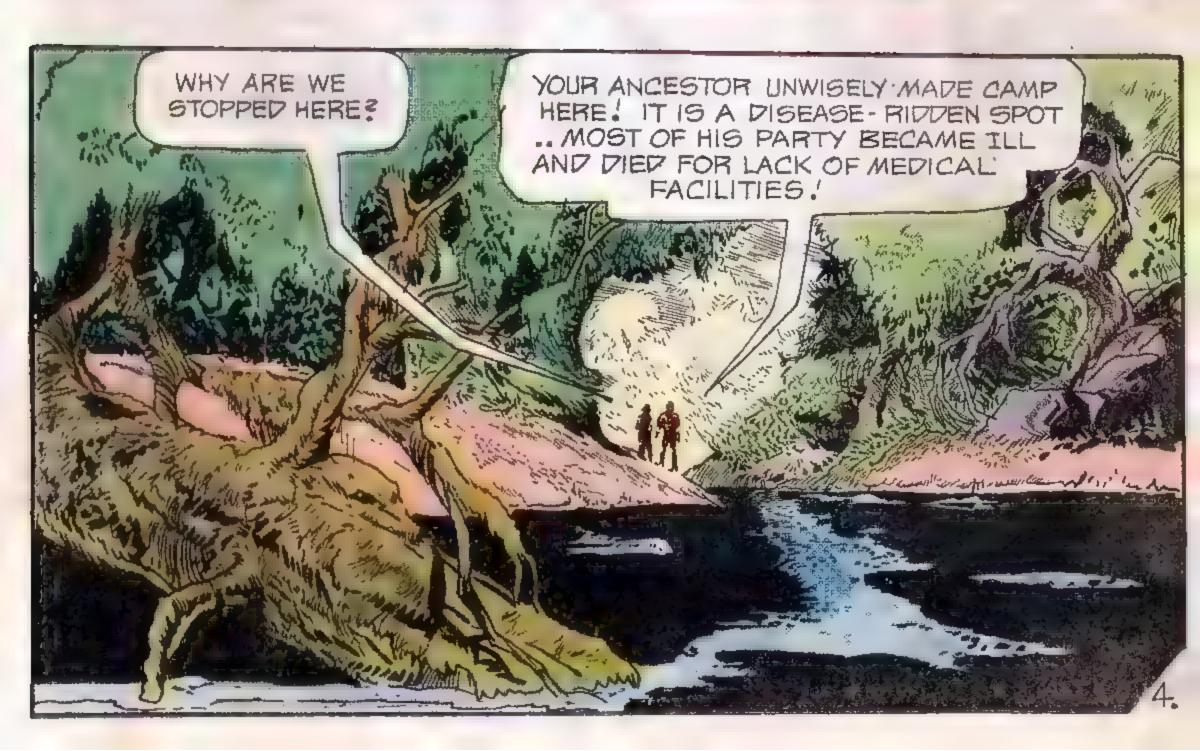








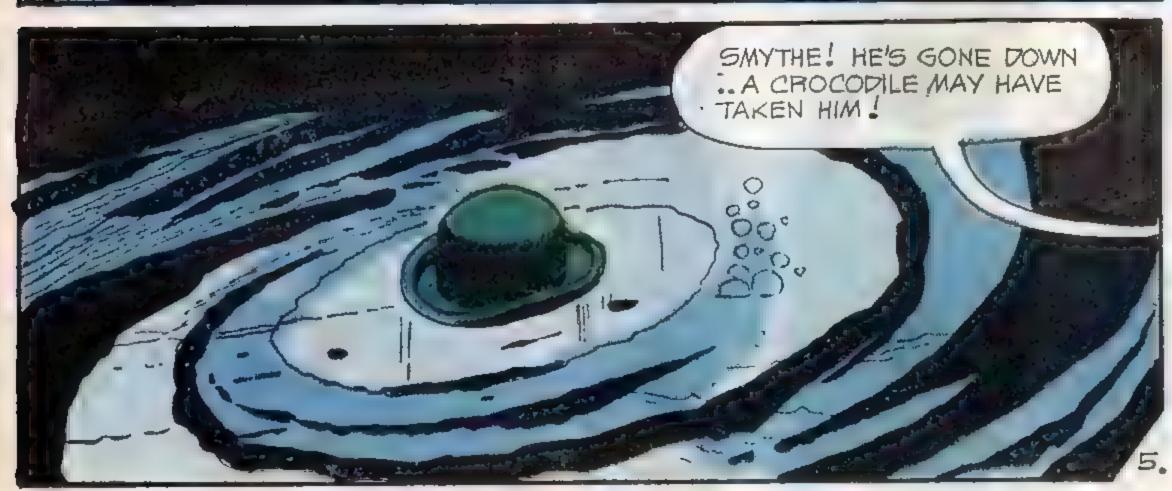




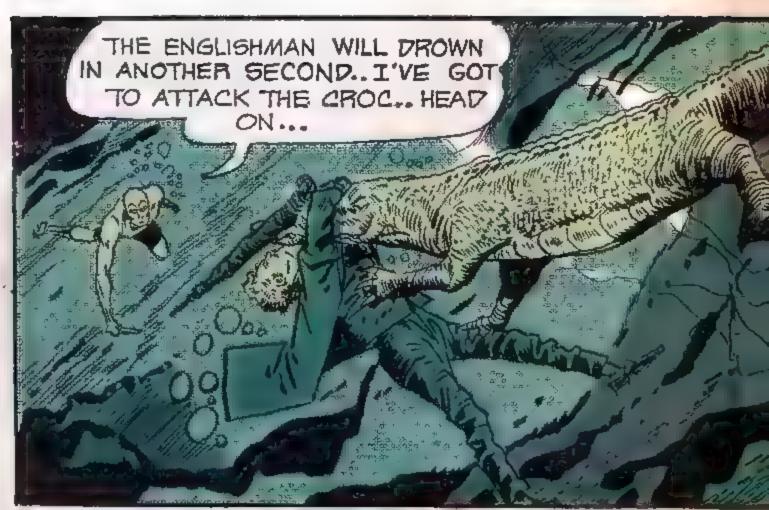


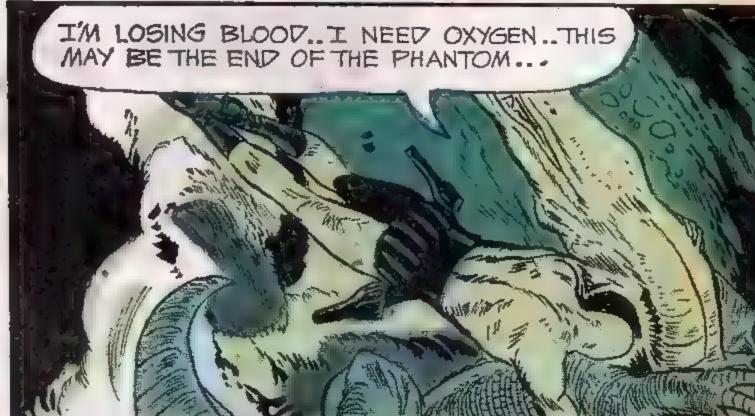












TWO MEN, BADLY MAULED, LIE SIDE BY SIDE IN THE JUNGLE MUCK .. THEY WILL DIE IF ...

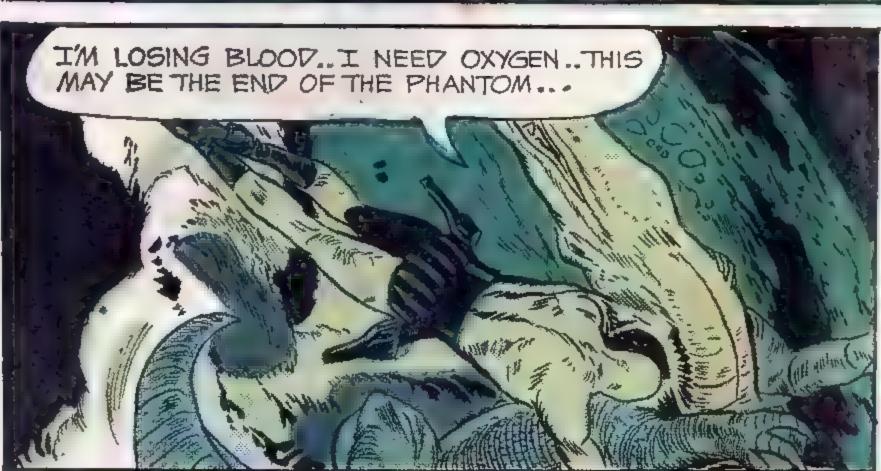




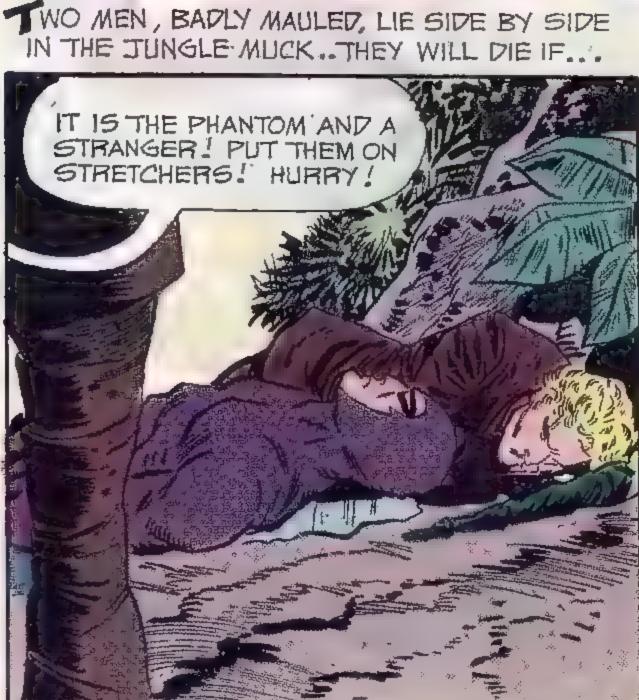


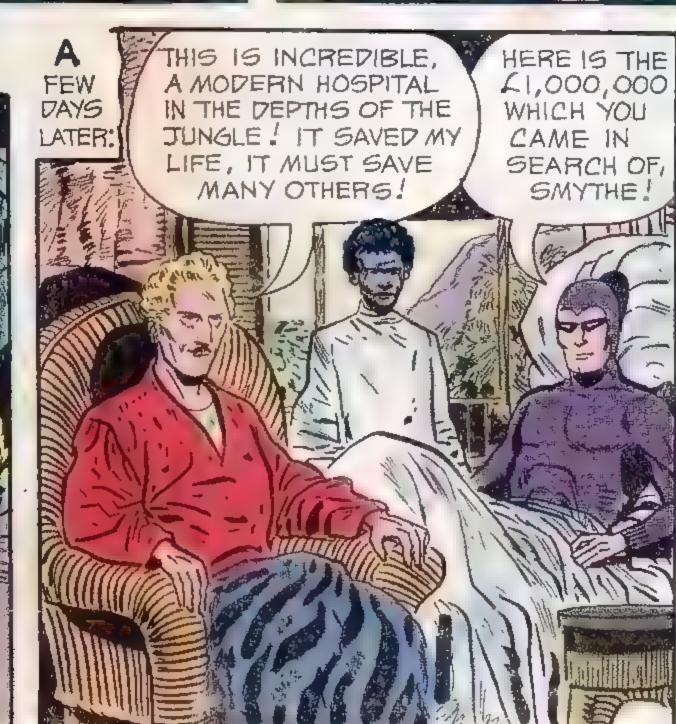


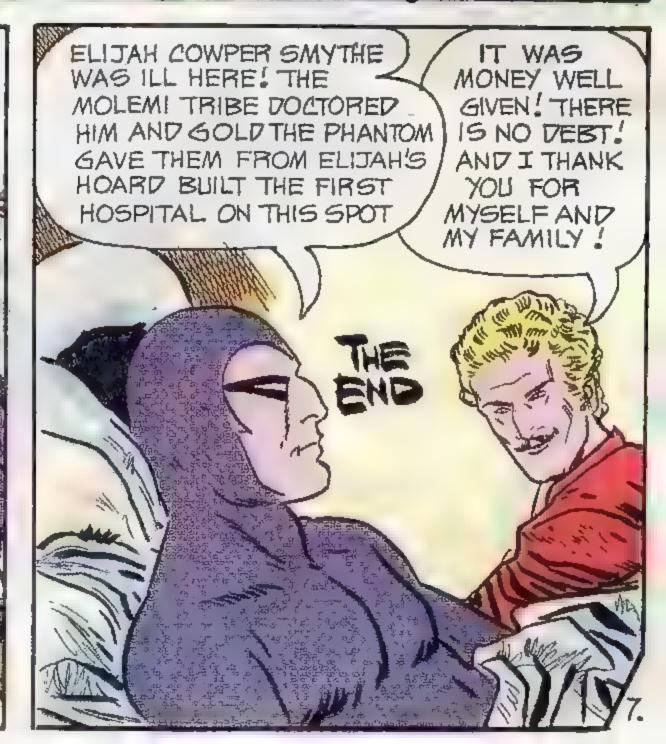










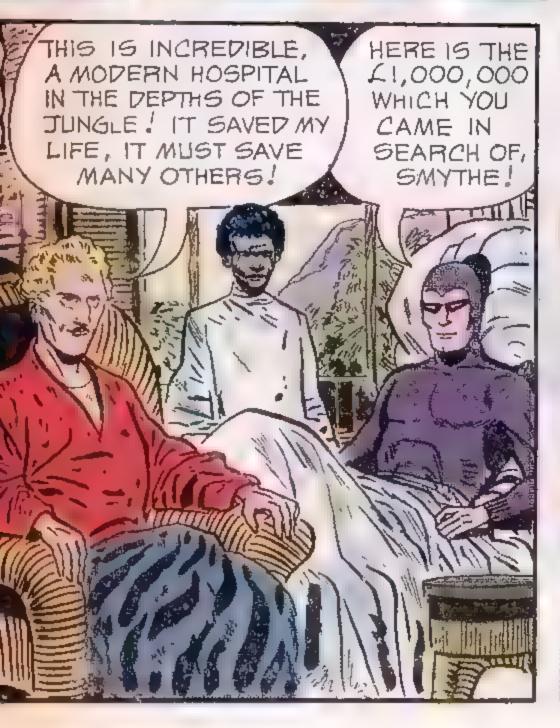






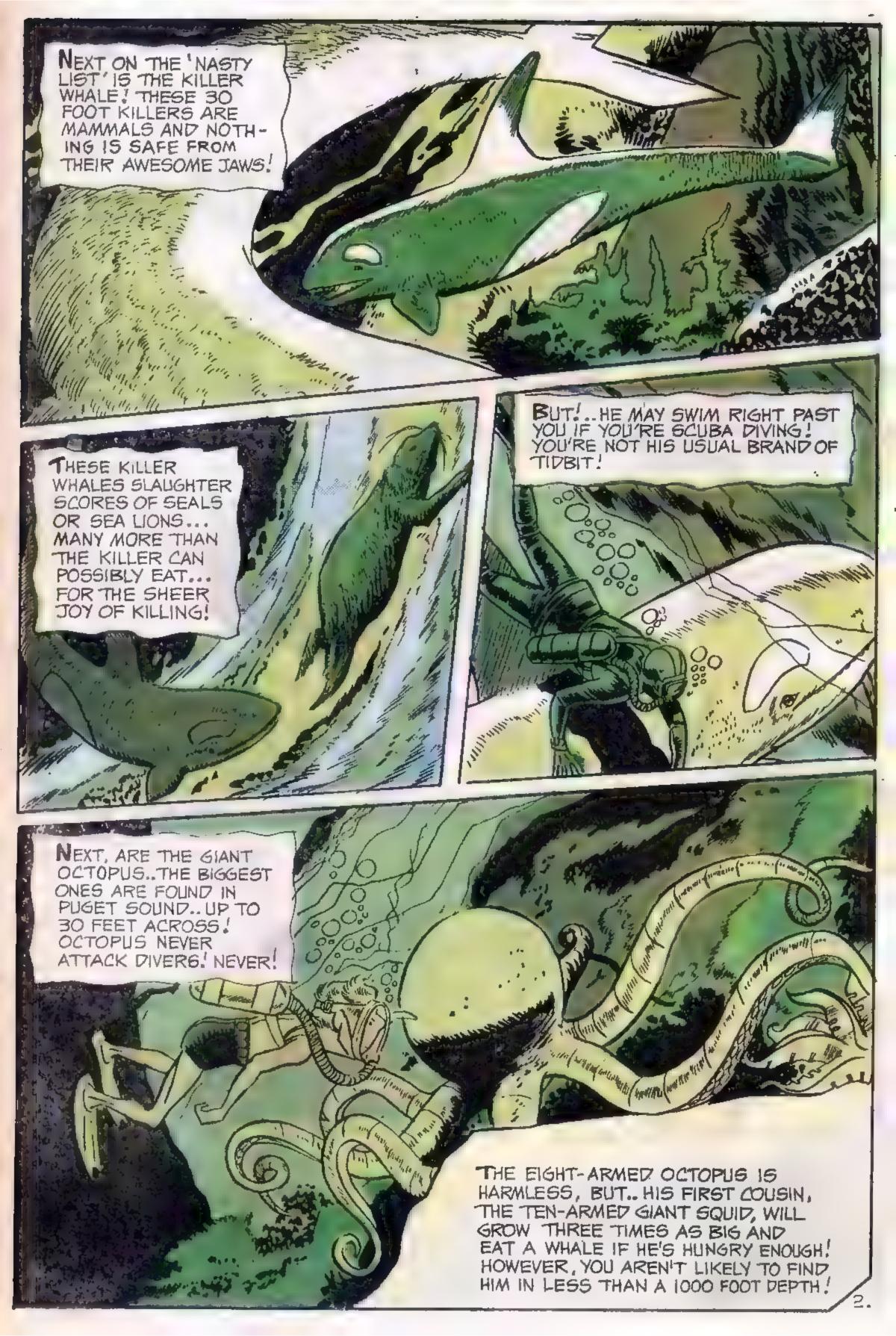


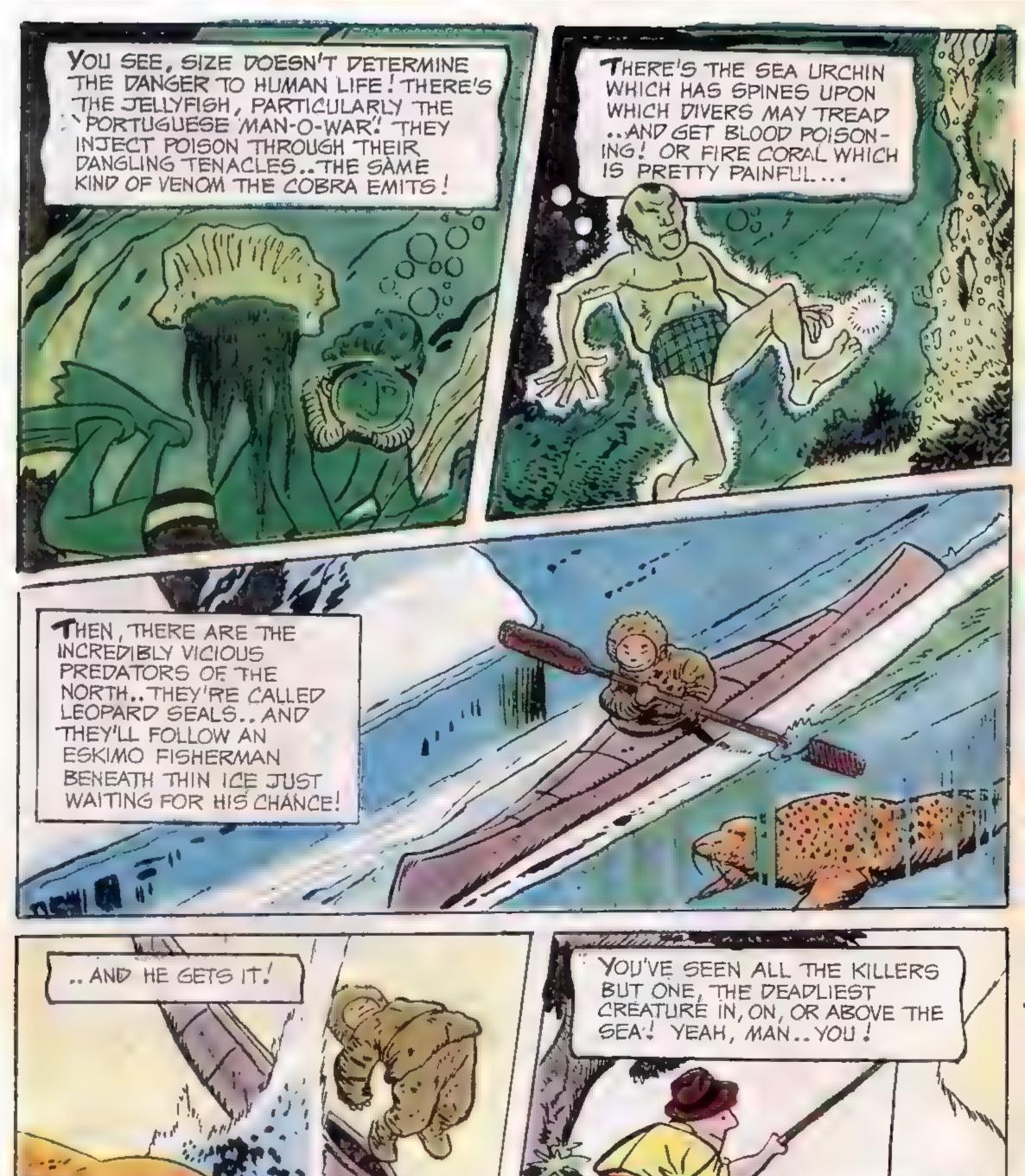


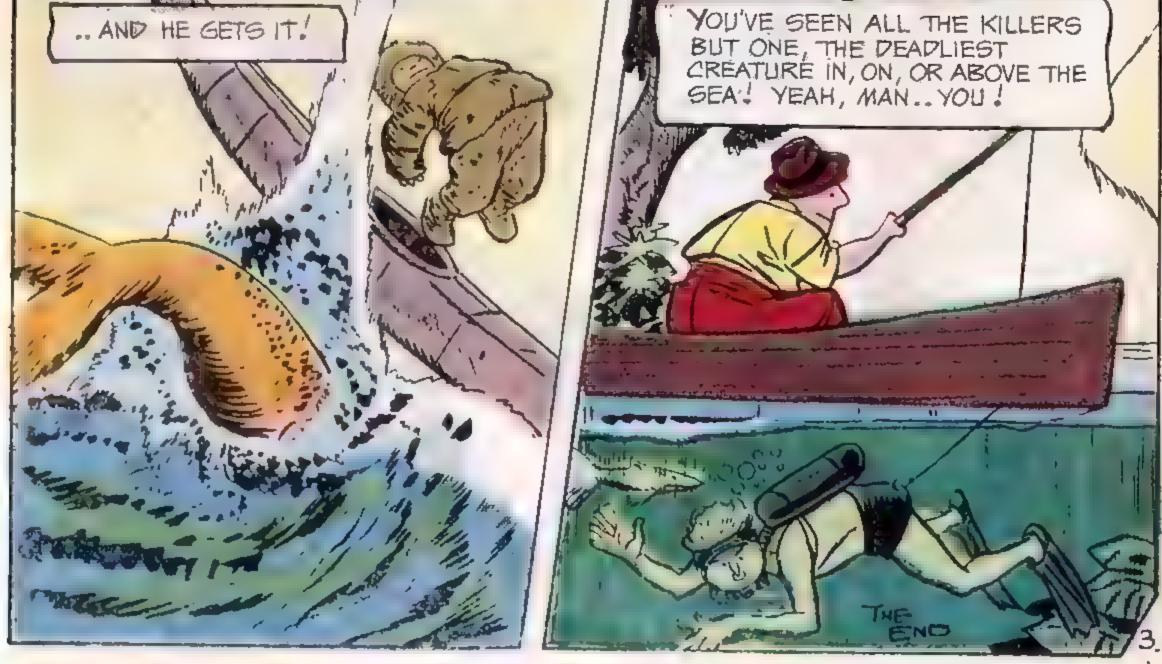














## Somo La Kumi na Mbili

## BY MWALIMU BAHATI NJEMA

Swahili is technically known as Kiswahili by the people who speak it. It is the tongue spoken with variations by millions of people in Africa. It is now the official language of the United Republic of Tanzania, Kenya, and widely used in Uganda. Like all previous lessons, this one is also independent. You can start with any lesson and learn something of the language.

Here is a simplified key to help you pronounce the vowels in the words: e is somewhere between the e of better and the ay of day; u is like the oo in moon; i is like the ee in meet; a is like the a in father; and o is like the aw

in saw.

As you need them, we will explain the consonants. However, dh is a combination like the th in them. Q and X are not used in Kiswahili. C is not found alone but only in the combination CH which is pronounced like the Ch in Church or China. Sh is like the Sh in Shin. Ng is like the ng in finger and Ng' is like the ng in sing.

Fortunately for you, Kiswahili is not a tonal language. Chinese is such a language. And the change in pitch does change the meaning of some Chinese words. For example, the word for sell in Chinese is pronounced the sam way as the word for buy - but the tone is different.

Now for the stress: In general, the next to the last syllable of a Kiswahili word or phrase receives a stress, which consists of a slight increase in loudness. Usually, with some increase also in length.

You are hungry and you want to eat. So you say to the clerk at the hotel: Kuna restoranti-katika hoteli? Is there a restaurant in the hotel? Or you might say: Iko wapi mkahawa mzuri? Where is a good restaurant? You and your friend are now in the restaurant: Tafadhali, utapatie meza kwa watu wawili. Please, a table for two. The word for waiter is mwandiki. If there are four of you, you can ask for the table this way: Mwandiki twataka meza ya watu wanne, tafadhali - Waiter, we want a table for four, please.

Now you are seated. You want to see the menu? Nipe karatsi ya chakula. - May I see the menu? You might even use the english word menu in this question. Now you have to take a chance. Chakula gani Iso? - What is good today? He will then tell you what he thinks is the best choice of the menu - you hope. Iko Tayari? - Is it ready? Otherwise you might have a long wait. Itachukua muda gani? - How long will it take?

Ningependa kuagiza sasa. - I would like to order now. But what? Here are some items you should know:

Chumvi-salt sukari - sugar pilipili - pepper. siki - vinegar maziwa - milk mkate na siagi-bread and butter, tunda - a piece of fruit, matunda - fruit (plural) ugi - porridge or gruel, yaiegg, mayai - eggs nyama - meat, nyama yang, ombe - beet, nyama yanguruwe - pork, chungwa - orange machungwa - oranges, embemango, maenbe - mangoes, ndizi - banana or bananas supu - soup samaki - fish, chai - teakahawa - coffee, kikombe - a cup bilarui - a glass kisu - a knife sanari - a plate kijiko - a spoon,

You want the waiter to bring you an item. Here is the key phrase to remember: Tafadhali niletee. . . - Please bring me, . . . Tafadhali nilette mayaí - Please bring me eggs. He may say to you: Je, unataka matunda? - Do you want some fruit? You would reply: Kuna matunda gani? - What kind of fruit is there? If there is a bowl of fruit, you can point to the item you want.

Now you have finished eating: Tafadhali niletee deni yangu - Please bring me the bill. You might also say: Tafadhali nilette check caangu-

Please bring me my check.

Take a good look at the check. Add up the items. Then you might have to say: Hiki ni saw-asawa? - Is this correct? Next: Bakshishi iko ndani? - Is the tip included. When you go abroad - and even in some places in this country - the service charge is put on the bill. So ask! Now: Hiki ni chako - This is for you, However if you give him the money to give the cashier and he comes back with the change: Tunza baki ya fedha - Keep the change.

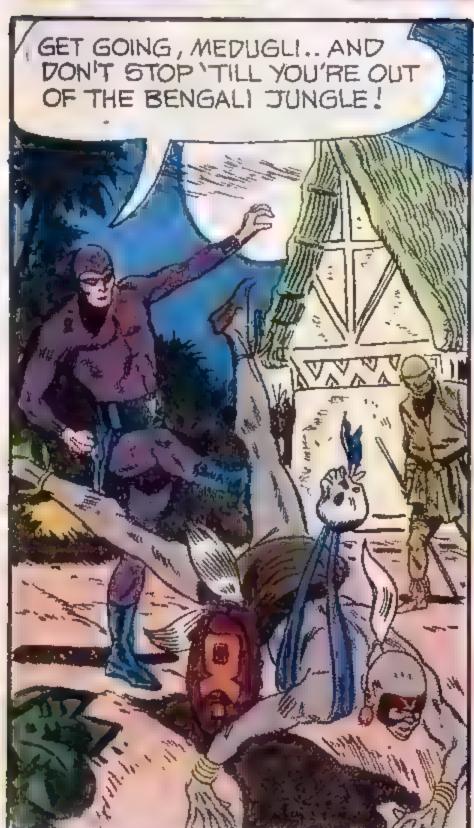
Ninataka - I want Unataka - You want (singular) Mnataka - You want (plural). Njaa-hunger. Una njaa- you are hungry. Ana njaa - He or she is hungry. Nina njaa-I am hungry. Watoto wangu wana njaa - My children are hungry. Kuna ndizi - Are there any bananas? Tafadhali niletee chungwa moja - Please bring me one orange. Unataka supu? - Are you having soup. Unataka samaki? - Do you want fish. La, sipendi - No, I don't want it. Tafadhali niletee nyama sasa. - Please bring me the meat now.

Tear out this sheet and save it. Tell your friends there will be more lessons about this wonderful language. Be the first in your group to speak it. Each lesson will be independent so you can go ahead even if you missed any lesson.

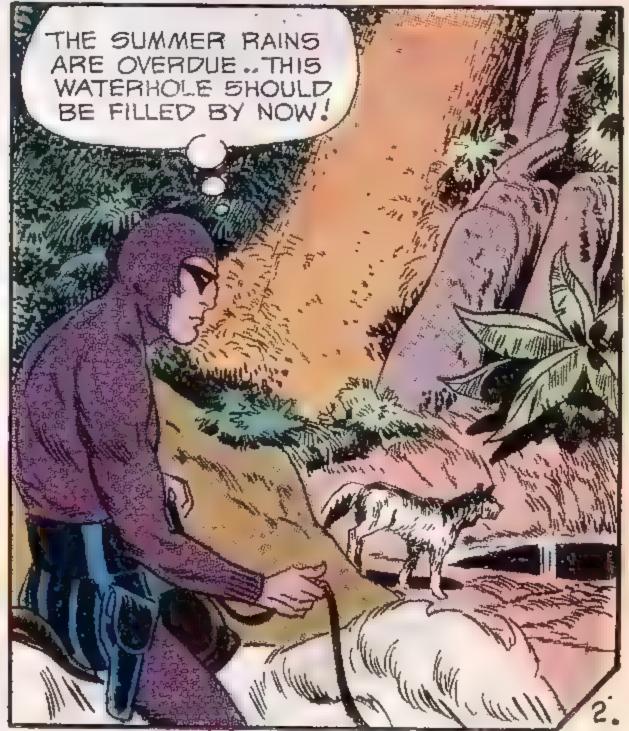




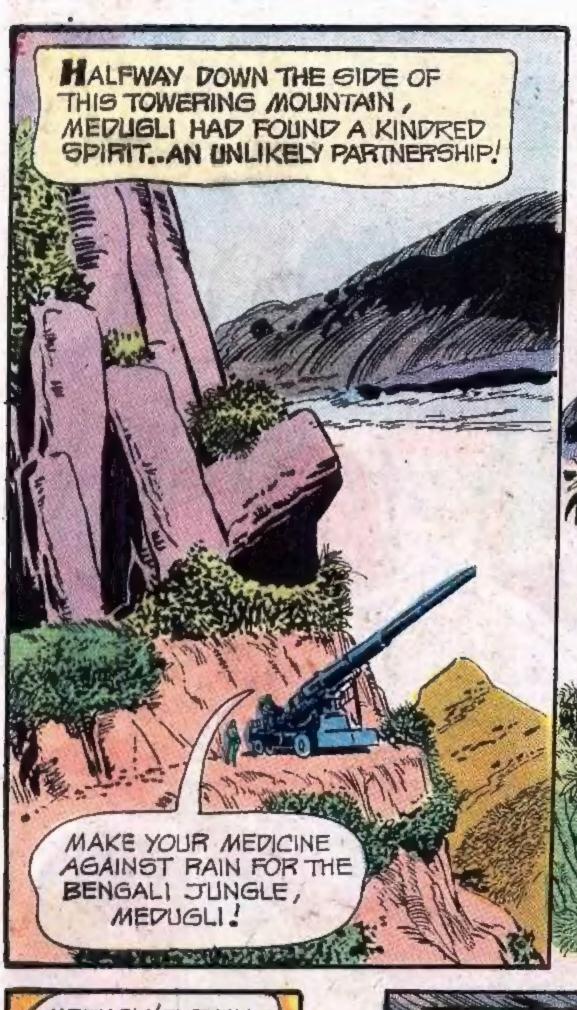


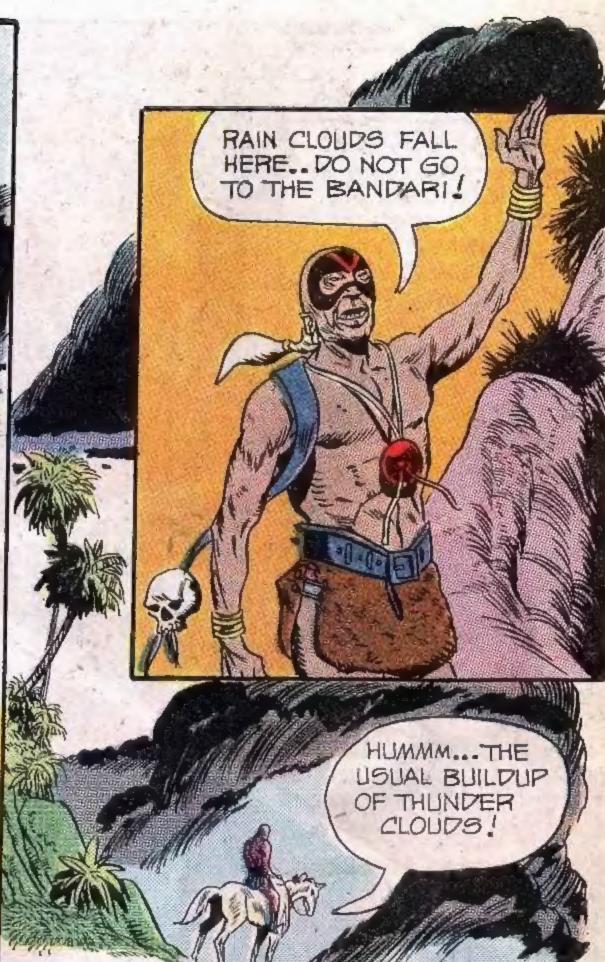


SO THE BANDARI HAD PEACE ONCE MORE, AND THE PHANTOM RODE HERO WITH DEVIL TROTTING ALONGSIDE TO PRESERVE THAT PEACE...













THE EXPLODING WARHEAD WAS LOADED WITH SILVER IODIDE WHICH CAUSED THE VAPOR IN THE RAIN CLOUDS TO CONDENSE INTO DROP-LETS. WHICH TRIGGERED A CLOUDBURST!



